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TWO CENTS.

# IS HE A CANDIDATE?

A Friend of President Cleveland Says Not.

SAYS HE IS TIRED OF OFFICIAL LIFE

Party Leaders Think He Ought to Speak Out.

A leading member of the democratic side of the House, who has allays been in accord with the administration, and who is for a confidential chat when he sees fit, Mr. Cleveland would be a candidate for the

"I haven't the least idea that he will," the gentlemen said; "in fact, I do not believe that he would allow his name to be used under any circumstances. In all the

The next day after this conversation the gentleman called on the President and had t chat with him on the political situation What passed between them is not known The reporter again saw the member, and asked him if his views on the President's slieged candidacy had undergone any hange. He said that they had not, and he did not believe any situation could arise which would induce Mr. Cleveland to accept a nomination.

## Tired of Official Life.

From other sources the statement is made that the President is tired of official life, and that hereafter he wants to spend his 'ime mingting with his fellow citizens with the freedom of a free man. He does not want to be cocped up in an office, which is often as solitary as a dungeon.

It is said that since the ill feeling arose exceen the silver men and the administration the President has been bothered by comparatively few callers. The solitude has become irksome to him. Many of the men who formerly enlivened things by visiting the chief executive have held aloof from him Tney do not even go to the White House with visitors. Except when members of the cabinet or personal friends call upon him the President spends the hours by himself. Of course, on the days set aside for public receptions he sees something of the people, but even then he knows that in most cases it is mere curiosity which prompts the majority to pay

"It must be a strange feeling," a member said, "that comes over the President when he realizes that at least half of his own party think so bitterly of him that they would not darken his home or speak to him either on private or public business.

There sits a man who ought to command There sits a man who ought to command to the President for his signature.

Mr. Green is generally regarded as the the good w 1 portion of one party, many of whom are holding office through his power. You know, it is said that the President feels this more keenly than can be imagined."

# Ought to Say Something.

The politicians argue that the President Is aware of the newspaper talk that he may be a candidate for President, and that his of high rank, Mr. Green is credited very silence is an indication that he would not be averse to more political honor. If he had no intention of being a candidate, they say, he should have written or allowed something to be given to the press on the 4subject. Ex-President Harrison promptly did this, and yet the President maintains a silence as profound as the silence of a tomb. If it was his desire to retire and allow some other democrat a show, he could easily have intimated this long ago. He has had time, they say, to thoroughly study the situation and to make up his mind.

# Prefer Him After All.

Notwithstanding the feeling the silver men have for the President, they say that if they are outvoted at Chicago, and have to remain in the party under a gold standard banner, they had rather follow Mr. Cleveland's lead than any other man. They would know what to expect of him and would know how to act. While he went back on them once, they say, he could not taat if the democrats could do anything at all in the next election under a single standard platform they could do more with Mr Cleveland than any other man. He com-mands the respect of the moneyed men of "he country, and they would contribute aberaily to a campaign fund. He could command their full strength and assistance, it is avowed, should the republicans strad-dle the financial question and put up a man whose position would be doubtful, or against whom there would be any suspi-tion of sympathy with the cause of silver.

# THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

### His Indorsement on the Record of Dr. Kershner's Case.

The general order in the case of Medical Inspector Edward Kershner, United States . avy, was issued by the Navy Department teday. It gives all the details of his trial and conviction by court-martial and his dismissal from the naval service. Up to this time the President's indorsement on the case had been suppressed. All the other features of the proceedings in this case have been published in The Star.

The order dismissing the officer from the lavy was based on the following orders of the President:

"The sentence in the foregoing case o Medical Inspector Edward Kershner, United States navy, is hereby confirmed and ap-

Froved.
I have examined all the proceedings in this case and everything bearing upon it with the utmost care and would have bee elad to find a justification for a mitigation of the sentence imposed. I have not been ble, however, to escape the conviction that Medical Inspector Kershner, with an unworthy intent and in an insubordinate spirit, violated a important and salutary regulation of the Navy Department. I am also fully convinced that to conceal his fault he deliberately and under oath gave evidence before a court of inquiry which, if it did not technically constitute perjury, amounted to a plain and intentional suggestion of falsehood and a willfull suppression of the

Timese offerses of which the accused he been found guilty involve so much that is perileus to the high sense of honor that should characterize the personnel of our ravy, and so much that is dangerous to proper discipline in that branch of our service, that it seems to me a proper regard for public duty precludes my interference with the sentence which the court-martial Las imposed."

# Thirty Years' Service.

It will be thirty years tomorrow since Mr. William E. Spencer, the journal clerk of the United States Senate, was first apointed to position in the Senate secretary's office. He was appointed March 27, 1866. upon the recommendation of the late Sentor Timothy O. Howe of Wisconsin. Mr. pencer is now recognized as the most reble authority on Senate rules and on ceneral parliamentary law and usage.

A Joint Resolution Appointing His Assistant, Mr. Bernard R. Green.

It Passes the Senate After a Considerable Debate-Both Men Eulogized.

The Senate this afternoon passed a joint resolution, made necessary by the death of Gen. Casey yesterday, placing the construction of the new Congressional Library building under the charge and supervision of Mr. Bernard R. Green, who has for years been Gen. Casey's chief assistant in all SOME WOULD FOLLOW HIM public works of this character. By this resolution Mr. Green is to complete the building with the full powers that were vested in Gen. Casey, the disbursement of moneys on account of contracts and other services to be made by the officials of the admitted to the presence of the President | Treasury Department, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury was asked by a Star reporter if he thought may prescribe. Mr. Green is to receive a salary of \$5,000 a year for this service.

The resolution was introduced by Sena-tor Morrill almost immediately after the Senate convened at noon. Mr. Morrill stated that the resolution came unanimously from the select committee to provide additional accommodations for the library, speeches I have made on the financial question recently I have referred to Mr.Cleveland practically as a man of the past, with a history that would adorn the pages of any book."

and the interest is now chaffing and interest in the morary, of which Senator Voorhees is now chaffing man. He then briefly eulogized the memory of Gen. Casey, as a man whose services to the government were valuable beyond estimate, and whose worth and integrity were unexcelled. were unexcelled.

were unexcelled.

He spoke highly of the qualities of Mr. Green, and described the necessity that exists for speed in providing for the selection of a successor to Gen. Casey, who was designated by Congress to supervise the construction of the building, and whose successor must therefore the construction. successor must, therefore, be named in the

same way.

Senator Hale added his tribute to that uttered by Mr. Morrill. He spoke with feeling of the affection and confidence feit by members of the Senate for Gen. Casey, and members of the Senate for Gen. Casey, and went on to urge that the joint resolution be passed without delay as an act of precaution, as well of simple justice to Mr. Green, whose familiarity with the work was unquestioned. He was followed by Mr. Vilas, who spoke highly of both Gen. Casey and Mr. Green.

Senator Wolcott, while confessing to an utter ignorance of the details of the mat-

casey and Mr. Green.

Senator Wolcott, while confessing to an utter ignorance of the details of the matter, said that since the ill feeling arose tween the silver men and the administration the President has been bothered comparatively few caliers. The solide has become irksome to him. Many of the men who formerly enlivened things by siting the chief executive have held aloof om him. They do not even go to the thite House with visitors. Except when the members of the cabinet or personal friends all upon him the President spends the course by himself. Of course, on the days et aside for public receptions he sees omething of the people, but even then he nows that in most cases it is mere curissity which prompts the majority to pay lists.

Casey and Mr. Green.

Senator Wolcott, while confessing to an utter ignorance of the details of the matter, said that he had perfect faith in the text, sai

rightful successor to Gen. Casey in the work of supervising the construction of the Congressional Library building. In all the engineering work done here by Gen. Casey on the Washington monument, the State, War and Navy Department and the Congressional Library building the general al-ways availed himself to the full of Mr. Green's skill, and a more faithful assistant could not easily be found. A civil engineer being the possessor of all the qualities and qualifications that should exist in the man upon whose shoulders great responsibilities

# THE ASSESSMENT BILL.

Pressure on Governor Lowndes Veto the Measure.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 26.-A number of capitalists and representatives of the moneyed interests of Baltimore appeared before the governor this morning to protest against his signing the assessment bill. Every possible influence is being brought to bear upon the executive to induce him to veto the bill, but his political advisers declare that they will see that he signs it. Senator Randall of Anne Arundel, at the request of Governor Lowndes, and by the corsent of the senate, today introduced a do so again, as they know him better than force. The argument is again advanced sors. The bill was drifted to avoid a posbill relating to the appointment of assessible defect in the assessment bill, passed by the house and senate, and provides that when the two party committees in the several counties and in Baltimore fail to make recommendations for assessors, the gov-ernor shall have the right of making the appointments. Otherwise no assessors appointments. Otherwise no assessor could be appointed when no recommenda tions were made. The rules were sus-pended to allow the bill to come up on its second reading, and from thence to its final passage. The bill provides that the governor, in making the appointments, shall see that the bi-partisan character of the beard of consequence. the board of assessors, as designed by the drafters of the assessment bill, is preserved. Gen. Joseph B. Seth is here today, looking

after the interests of the bill to extend the powers of the Washington, Chesapeake and Annapolis railroad. The bill is now on the third reading file of the senate, but Gen. Seth says he expects to see it passed by the assembly by Saturday or Monday. A notable feature of this session is the

enormous number of corporation bills which have been introduced from time to time. These bills are now in various stages of progress, and as a consequence a number of corporation attorneys are about the state house trying to expedite the passage of the measures in which they are inter-

# CAPITAL AND LABOR.

### Bill for a Non-Partisan Commission Recommended.

Senator Perkins, from the committee on education and labor today presented a favorable report on the bill authorizing the appointment of a non-partisan commission on lator, agriculture and capital. The committee amended the bill so as to provide that the commission shall consist of five members in the interest of labor, to be designated one from each of five labor organizations; five in the interest of agriculture, three of whom shall be designated by the farmers' alliance, and two by the national grange, and of five in the interest of capital, to be selected from among manufacturers, and those representing other business pursuits. In returning the bill Senator Perkins made a long report, urging its passage. He says: "The problems presented in the various fields of labor and in the different departments of business have be-come and are becoming more complicated through the progress which marks this industrial age. The relations of laborers to each other on the one hand and to capital on the other are now so varied and differ so greatly in widely separated sections of our country that it has become necessary to establish some central bureau or commission which shall be able to view comprehensively the entire field and ascertain the true relation to each other of the facts presented. In no other way can the many interests of half a continent be brought into harmony; in no other way can that feeling of good will of all classes toward each other be aroused which is essential to the happiness, prosperity and progress of the nation."

# GEN. CASEY'S SUCCESSOR NEW MOTIVE POWER

Bill to Give the Anacostia Railway an Opportunity.

IT PROVIDES FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Permission to Lease or Purchase Connecting Lines.

OTHER DISTRICT MATTERS

The people of Anacostia, so long suffering from the lack of modern street railway facilities, are now in a fair way to be oversupplied with rapid transit. Senator Mc-Millan today, by request of President Griswold of the present Anacostia Railway Company, introduced a bill which requires that company to introduce rapid transit methods on its lines within five years at the most. This bill has an interesting relation to the entire street railway system of the city, as well as to the strictly local conditions across the river. Briefly, the measure proposed by President Griswold grants to his company the right to equip his main city line with "a modern system of motive power," without special designation or restriction, within two years, but if this project should fail, the underground electric system shall be substituted on this line within three years additional. Thus the period of five years is granted, two for experiments with motors and other rapid transit methods, and three years for the installation of the underground electric system should all other plans fail.

But by far the most important feature of the bill is the sixth section, which gives the Anacostia company the right to buy cr lease any connecting line, thereby in-cluding the Capital Traction, the Metro-politan railway, the Belt Line and Eck-ington companies, leaving but one, the Co-lumbia, exempt from this possibility. The bill is here given in full:

## Full Text of the Bill.

"The Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company is hereby authorized, empowered and required to substitute for the propulsion of its cars by horse power upon its trunk or main line, beginning at or near the Washington end or abutment of the Navy Yard bridge, in, upon or along 11th street east to G street south; along G street to 4th street east; along 4th street to E street south; along E street to Canal to E street south; along E street to Canal street west; along Canal street to B street south; along B street to 3d street west; along 3d street to Missouri avenue; along Missouri avenue to 6th street west; along 6th street to B street north; along B street to 9th street west; along G street to 11th street west; along 11th street to E street north; along E street to 9th street west along E street to 9th street west, and re-turning by the same route to the point mentioned at the Navy Yard bridge, a modern system of motive power for such propulsion upon and along said route, within a period of two years from the approval

"Failing to do which in such a manner as will meet the public needs within the time specified, the said company is authorized, empowered and required to substitute as underground electric system for the pro-pulsion of its cars along the route men-ticred, within a period of not later than three years from the approval of this act and for the purpose of the substitution herein mentioned, the said company is au thorized to construct, build and maintain all necessary and useful conduits, subways fixtures, appurtenances and appliances for the complete and successful operation and maintenance of its road and cars. Provided, that wherever the construction along the route herein mentioned coincides, connects or unites with the route of any other duly incorporated street railway company in the District of Columbia but one set of tracks shall be used. Provided, further, that whenever, in the construction of an contact may be made with and all proper fixtures and appliances constructed for the chance conducting of electrical current or transsation to be mutually agreed upon by the companies in interest. And in case of failure to reach such mutual agreement the ure to reach such mutual agreement the matters in dispute shall be determined by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia upon petition filed by either party.

"Section 2. The said company is further authorized, empowered and required to substitute upon its other lines or branches in the city of Washington, from time to time, as the public needs may require, a like method and in the manner hereinbefore

Washington. "Section 3. Upon or after the completion upon its trunk or main line the substitution above mentioned, the said company is hereby authorized to similarly construct equip, operate and maintain an extension of its route from its tracks at the intersection of 11th street east with G street south, along said 11th street to Boundary street or Florida avenue, whenever the grades of said 11th street shall have been permanently established and the street im-

"Section 4. The said company is ther authorized to construct, equip, operate and maintain an extension of its routfrom its present terminus at 17th and E streets southeast, along the line of E street extended to the District line in Mary-land, and to connect with its route and terminus along the Good Hope road at the

District line.
"Section 5. Upon the adoption of any ap "Section 5. Upon the adoption of any approved modern system of transit, the said company shall immediately proceed to construct, equip and operate that portion of its route from the Washington end of the Navy Yard bridge along Nichols avenue, past the Government Hospital for the Insane, to Congress Heights, and to a point near to or Congress Heights, and to a point near to or opposite the Giesboro' public school building; also from its tracks on Monroe street, at the corner of Harrison street, along said Harrison street and the Good Hope road to a point near to or opposite Overlook Inn.

May Lease or Purchase Other Lines. "Section 6. The said company is hereby further authorized and empowered, upon terms that may be mutually agreed upon, to purchase or lease, operate, control and maintain any street car line in the District of Columbia with which it connects, crosses over or unites, and to place all tracks, curves, switches the connections necessary for the objects scught, and for the purposes mentioned in this section the said company is authorized to change its name and to increase its capital stock to such an amount as may be necessary, not to exceed the heretobefore total actual cost of construction and equipment and the reinstatement of motive power on such line or lines, provided that in such purchase or lease of any line or lines whose motive power is that of horses the terms of purchase shall be conditional upon the substitution of a motive power for the propulsion of the cars thereon as provided in this act. Also provided, that in the exercise of the authority granted by this act the company herein mentioned shall possess the general powers and be subject to the limitations and restrictions of all acts heretofore granted restrictions of all acts heretofore granted relative there

"Section 17. Congress may at any time amend, alter or repeal this act."

The bill contains no provision for the construction of a bridge across the East-

ern branch for the use of the branch out E street extended. It does not limit the motive power to be experimented with during the first two years so as to exclude the overhead trolley from the city. But the general law expressly prohibits this and the chances are greatly against the intrusion of the trolley in this manner.

The bill was introduced at the urgent request of Mr. Griswold, who has recently been a daily visitor at the office of the Senate District committee. It was referred to the District committee and will be considered as soon as the Commissioners have had a chance to make a report upon it.

Columbia Subway Company.

Mr. Rusk, by request, has introduced in the House a bill to incorporate the Columbia Subway Company. The bill provides that T. Barton Jones, G. C. Schuermann and John Henry Keen of Baltimore and A. W. Fletcher, H. C. Lybrand, H. J. Finley and Charles Eisenstein of Washington, District of Columbia, be created a body corporate, under the name of the Columbia Subway Company of Washington, District of Columbia, with authority to own, control and lay down in the public streets, avenues, roads and alleys a subway and conduit for the use of all incor-porated companies, such as electric light companies, telephone companies, telegraph companies and all other companies that are required to use wires in connection with their business, and including the right to make all necessary connections

with all public and private premises.

The franchise granted under this act shall carry with it the right to use said subway and conduit and to sublet the same at a fair and reasonable rate, and any corporation shall have the right to rent at any time any unoccupied duct or ducts in said subway for the necessary use of said corporation at such fair and reasonable rent as may be agreed upon. In the event said parties shall fail to agree upon equitable terms, either party may apply to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who shall immediately provide for proper notice to and hearing of all in in-terest and shall have to determine the terest and shall have to determine the terms and conditions upon which said unoccupied duct or ducts may be used.

There shall be reserved in all subways and conduits constructed under the authority of this act the free use at all times of such number of ducts as may be necessary to contain all the public wires of the District of Columbia: Provided, that the use of any of the ducts by the Com-

the use of any of the ducts by the Commissioners free shall be in lieu of all taxes or charges against said Columbia Subway Company by the Commissioners of the District.

## HANCOCK STATUE

Its Different Farts Now Lying on the Ground About the Pedestal.

Crowds of People Watching Preparations Being Made for Their

Assembling.

The bronze statue of Gen. Hancock, which arrived from the foundry in Providence last Monday, was taken from the freight car in which it made the trip and carried to its site in Market space. The statue made several wagon loads, for it came in fourteen pieces, and weight, altogether, 7,200 pounds.

At present the several parts of the man and horse are lying on the ground about the pedestal, tightly swathed in canvas wrappings. A number of riggers have been occupied all day with the work of putting up the derrick by which the statue will be lifted up to the pedestal. The work has attracted large crowds of curious people, who stand about and watch the workmen with the greatest interest, as if an eques-trian statue had never before been seen in

The statue was east at the foundry of the Gorham Company in Providence, R. I., and the company has sent on a couple of its best men to supervise the work of putting it in place. The contract with the company will not be fulfilled until the statue is on underground system of electrical propul-the ceremony of unveiling. So far, the work has been done openly, but when it is applicable to or compatible with that of comes to putting the figures together, it any other coinciding or connecting routes will all be done behind canyas walls, so contact may be made with and all proper fixtures and appliances constructed for the conducting of electrical current or transmission of power to and with such other company's system upon terms and compensation to be mutually according by the

probably be in place by a week from 'oday.

The parts will all be put together on the
ground, the different parts fitting together
as neatly as a hand in a glove and then being secured by means of taper rivets. A day would probably suffice to put the general on his horse and the legs and body of the animal together, but then all the joints must be smoothed off and the rivets clipped off and all rivers. clipped off and all signs of them erased. To do this sort of work requires considerable skill, and the company has sent on one of described, for the propulsion of its cars its best men so that it shall be done in the upon said lines or branches in the city of best manner possible. When man and horse are just as they should be the whole af-fair will be hoisted to the top of the pedes-tal and the three feet on which the horse stands will be properly fastened to the granite top.

The statue was sent from Providence consigned to the sculptor, Mr. Henry J. Elleott, and the result was that vesterday in looked as though there might be a hitch in the proceedings. The statue was attached for a debt of \$60 which it was alleged, the sculptor had contracted. According to the claim, a book agent agreed to insert a portrait and biographical sketch of Mr. Ellicott in an art work that he was canvassing for. The sculptor yielded to his wiles, but when he saw the book he massted that it was not such as he had contracted for, and refused to pay the bill.

The result was that the wily agent levied

upon the statue, and for awhile it was in the possession of a constable. If it had been consigned to the agent of the company it would have been all right, but as it was Mr. Allebaugh was unable to get presession of the statue until the question at issue was settled. This was arranged during the evening in some way that has not been made public, and this morning the statue left its private car and was escorted to the little reservation where, in all human probability, it will remain for generations to come. generations to come.

# FOR CUBA'S CAUSE.

Conference Results in Agreement on the Senate Resolutions. After a session with the Senate confer-

ence committee on the Cuban question today of less than half an hour's duration, the House conferees agreed to accept the Senate resolutions. The conference today was merely formal in character, as this conclusion was practically reached at yesterday's meeting. This action will have the effect of taking the question entirely out of the Senate and of transferring all further discussion on the Cuban question to the House. The Senate resolutions are as follows:

The Senate resolutions are as follows:

"Resolved (by the Senate, the House concurring therein), That in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the

cording to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

"Resolved, further, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

# IN SENATE AND HOUSE

Proceedings in Both Branches of the National Legislature.

BOUT BETWEEN HILL AND CHANDLER

Naval Appropriation Bill Further Considered in the House.

AN INCREASE ASKED

As a result of the sudden death yes terday of Gen. Casey, engineer in charge of the construction of the Congressional Library, Mr. Morrill (Vt.) today presented to the Senate a joint resolution appointing Bernard R. Green, a civil engineer, to succced in charge of the library construction, at \$5,000 annually. Mr. Morrill explained that Mr Green was the immediate assistant of Gen. Casey in building the Washington monument, the war, state and navy building and the library.

Mr. Hale took occasion to speak of the high qualities of the late Gen. Casey, designating him as one of the best of all officers in the public service.

A long discussion ensued, Mr. Hill obejeting on the ground that it was proposed to legislate a man into office.

He asked why Gen. Casey's successor as

chief engineer of the army, Gen. Craighill, did not succeed in this work. It was rather unseemly, Mr. Hill added, that there should be this haste before the burial of the distinguished general. He would not, however, press his objection. Senators Wolcott, Proctor, Allison, Call

Cockrell, Gorman and Chandler paid high tributes to Gen Casey and approved the resolution, although Mr. Gorman thought it might establish a bad precedent. A Chandler and Hill Tilt. There was a sharp and amusing side col-

loquy between Mr. Hill and Mr. Chandler when the latter concluded his remarks. Mr. Hill referred jocularly to a promise Mr Chandler had made yesterday that he would leave the city today, and Mr. Hill suggested that the New Hampshire Senator had broken his contract. Mr. Chandler smilingly responded that while he had contracted to go away he had

while he had contracted to go away he had not fixed the exact time.

"And I call the attention of the Senator," proceeded Mr. Chandler, "to the fact that he made a contract with his constituents by which he agreed to become a United States Senator from New York, and not-withstanding that fact he remained as governor of New York for a year and did not ernor of New York for a year and did not come to Washington to represent his constitt ents.' There was suppressed laughter at this

sally.
"I will not say," proceeded he, "that we wish the New York Senator had remained with the New York Senator had remained by much amuse." away, for he has afforded us much amuse-ment."
Mr. Hill sarcast cally thanked his col-

league for the implied compliment. He had almost expected to hear the Senator say he was sorry he (Hill) came here. Mr. Chandier's statement was, said Mr. Hill, as loose as this proposition.

The Resolution Adopted. Mr. Hill then withdrew his objection to the pending resolution for the appointment

of Col. Green, and it was adopted. A foint resolution was adopted allowing ex-President Harrison to accept decorations from Brazil and Spain. The bill ap-appropriating \$50,000 for a public building at Washirgton, Pa., was passed. The joint resolution was passed provid-

ing for the appointment of a commission, under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the preliminary survey, with plans, specifications and approximate esti-mates of the cost thereof, for the construction of a ship canal of approved width and depth from the lower shere of Lake Mich-igan to the Wabash river, and for the further investigation of the practicability of the construction of such waterway. The legislative appropriation bill was

# THE HOUSE.

At the opening of the session of the House today Mr. Heatwole (Minn.) introduced the following resolution, which was referred:

"Whereas, in view of our present inade quate banking and currency system, it is desirable that Congress have the aid of gold bars from 1-16 to 3-16 of 1 per cent. such recommendations as a non-partisan The department's purpose in the issuance commission of experts might be able to of- of this order is to do what can be done

"Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens eminent in trade, political economy and banking to act with the controller of the currency as which gold can be exported prefitably, the such commission, and that such commission report its conclusions to Congress."

Several minor bills were passed: To provide for reimbursement for the construc-tion of a sewer on the permanent reserva-tion at Hot Springs, Ark.; to grant the Gulf, Colorado and Sante Fe Railroad Company the right to acquire terminal facilities at Davis, I. T.

The Naval Appropriation Bill. Shortly before 1 o'clock the House went

It was decided to allow three hours for general debate on the paragraph relating to the increase of the navy. Mr. Hanley (Ind.), a member of the naval committee who favored a larger increase of the navy than the majority of the committee, argued in favor of an amendment, which he gave notice he would offer, to increase the num-ber of battle ships from four to six. Although his people lived a thousand miles from tide water, they were patriotic enough and proud enough to desire to see their country with a navy befitting her position as the greatest country on the globe He thought it was time for the States to enter upon a distinctively na-tional policy. He referred to the aggres-sions of Great Britain and our other foreign complications as an argument for a

strong navy. The Record of Both Parties. The record of both parties on the subject

of the new navy, he said, was not one to be proud of. The democrats were enthusiastically in favor of a great navy when out of power, and afraid to appropriate money when clothed with responsibility. The re-publicans pursued a similar course. No party could afford to block the destiny of the United States, and now that the reput-licans were clothed with power, they should not hesitate to carry out the promises made when they were in the opposition. Mr. Hulick (Ohio) said he indorsed all Mr. Hanley had said, but he argued that in view of the condition of the treasury it was unwise to authorize more than four battle ships in this bill. As to the building of dry docks, the Secretary of the Navy thought it was better to expend the money to be appropriated for ships than dry docks and build, the latter at some subsequent time. some subsequent time.

"Is there a single government dock capable of accommodating our largest ships?"

asked Mr. Adams (Pa.). "I apprehend not," replied Mr. Hulick.

Army Orders. The leave of absence granted First Lieut.

Charles P. Elliott, fourth cavalry, has been extended one month. The following transfers in the fifth artil-

Not So Much Difference Between Those of Ohio and New York.

Neither Declares Against Free Coinage-The Probable Line of Fight at St. Louis.

It is the opinion in conservative republican circles that there is not the difference between the financial plank of the Ohio plat form and that of the New York platform which a hasty comparison of the two deliverances would indicate. Both make reference to an international agreement as to free colnage. The New Yorkers no more than the buckeyes, declare against free coinage. The Ohio platform is the more friendly in tone to silver, and in that, the McKinley men believe, is the better of the two, and the more representative of the party's past promises and performances. It is likewise, they believe, the more likely to appeal to popular sentiment at St. Louis. They would not today, they declare, change They would not today, they declare, change a word of their platform. If the Morton people are as well satisfied with their platform, very well. It fits a New York banker, they concede, in the form of its expression better than it would any other aspirant for the St. Louis nomination.

## The Line of Fight.

But whatever the difference between the two deliverances may be, great or small, it probably marks, it is thought, the line upon which one phase of the fight at St. Louis will be waged. And that line is, what are the intentions of the party with regard to an international agreement? Is the prestige of this government, if the republicans win at the polls in November, to be used to try and bring about an international agreement? Shall an honest and earnest effort be made to that end? If so, it may not be so very difficult to get the western republicant to discuss the subject and abide by licans to discuss the subject and abide by the decision. It has been part of their com-plaint that the offices of this government have never been used with sufficient force or persistency to advance the interests of silver abroad. Or, will there be a continua-tion of what the silver men characterize as the supineness of this government on the subject of free coinage? Shall it be con-sidered sufficient still to plead that because there is no international agreement nothing can be done for silver?

To Tackle the Question at St. Louis. So far as expressions now go, there is every reason to believe that the St. Louis convention will be called upon to tackle this question in its entirety and treat it specifically. It is regarded as being, in the last analysis, the whole silver question from the republican point of view. The demand for free coinage at 16 to 1, as an act by this government independent of all oth-er governments, will come from a very small minerity of the delegates at St. Louis. But the complaint that the financial system of this government is out of health and needs attention, and the recommenda-tion that as a part of the remedy to be applied a larger use of silver prevail, will come from many sources outside of the sil-ver states of the west. The middle states, the southern states and the great northwest will unite on that line, and so uniting, must, it is believed, make the question of an international agreement one of com manding importance.

# Two Definitions.

"How do you define a gold platform, and a bimetallic platform?" asked a representative of The Star today of an eminent republican likely to sit as a delegate in the

St. Louis cinvention. "A gold platform," he replied, "would be one reciting that gold is, and ought to continue, the sole standard of value, and that any legislation calculated to change this would be prejudicial to the credit of the world. A bimetallic platform would be one reciting that the proper standard is the double standard, and that silver having been deprived of its full function as money must by a union of its friends everywhere be restored to its place." "Will either the St. Louis or the Chicago

convention be likely to adopt a gold plat-form as you define it?" "Most emphatically, no. I'd stake my existence on that."

# TO PREVENT GOLD EXPORTS.

### The Treasury Department's Order Raise the Premium.

The Treasury Department has instructed the subtreasury to raise the premium on of this order is to do what can be done legitimately to prevent future exports of gold. The order has a triple purpose. First, it will tend to raise the price at price of exchange now being dangerously near the export point; second, it is regarded as good policy to get rid of coin instead of bars, because the former frequently have lost weight through abrasion, and third, it is intended to meet action the Bank of England has recently taken raising the price of gold bars to 77 shillings 10 pence, and thus practically lowering the rate of exchange at which gold can be shipped from the United States to Great into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the naval appropriation der, but will not talk further concerning it.

# THE NEW FISH COMMISSIONER.

He Called at the White House

Thank the President. Commander John J. Brice of the navy, retired, called at the White House today to thank the President for the great compliment implied in his appointment as commissioner of fish and fisheries. His nomiration to that office has been confirmed by the Senate. It is expected that he will receive his commission from the President tomorrow, in which event he will qualify for the office and enter upon the discharge of its duties at once. He has just arrived here from his home at Oakville, Cal. has been decided that his acceptance of the civil office will not affect his status on the

# Personal Mention.

Mr. Edward S. Glavis, son of Dr. Geo. O. Glavis, sailed this morning from New York, on the steamship Normandie, for Europe, to be absent for a year or more. Senor Andrade, son of the Venezuelan minister, and secretary of the legation, is ill with the grip.
Mr. Richmond Stone, son of Gen. Leroy Stone of the Agricultural Department, is seriously ill with pneumonia at his home, on

17th street. Capt. E. Griffith, U. S. A. (retired), is in the city on a visit.

Capt. F. V. Abbot, corps of engineers, is at the Ebbitt.

Pay Inspector G. A. Lyon is at 1816 F street. He is here under orders.

Secretary Smith's Private Secretary. Secretary Smith has appointed as his private secretary to succeed John Cohen, who resigned in December to resume the position as correspondent of the Atlanta Journal, Mr. William McKinley Cobb. Mr. Cobb, notwithstanding his high tariff name, is a 'ow tariff democrat. He is a native of lery are ordered: Second Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, from battery A to battery H; Second Lieut. John W. Joyes, from battery H pension agency, and also in the pension

# FIRST REED GUN FIRED TOMORROW

Depew Discusses Prospects of McKinley and Morton.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 26 .- The republican state convention was called to order for today's session at 11:15 a.m. All the indications pointed to a stormy meeting. The chair announced that the committee on credentials would not be ready to report until 12 o'clock, and suggested an adjournment until that hour. Much opposition was offered by the McKinleyites, but the chair put the vote and an adcourment was had until neon. The Mc-Kinleyites rushed in a lot of McKinley pictures and kept their party well in hand

by singing, &c. Mr. Depew on Gov. Morton's Prospects LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 26.-A special train arrived in this city last evening bearing Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, John M. Hone, jr., and George R. Fearing, all intimately related to the Vanderbilt railway interests.

When asked for his views on the political When asked for his views on the political situation, Mr. Depew said:
"It is generally conceded that on the first ballot at the republican national convention McKinley will receive more votes than any other candidate. This, however, singles him out as the one man dangerous to all others, and, as often happens in national conventions, numerous combinations will doubtless be made in order to counteract the influence of his candidacy upon wavering delegations. This is where the real work comes in, to divert attention from one who is ahead to others whose chances first are secondary.

one who is ahead to others whose chances first are secondary.

"If Mr. McKinley could secure the nomination on the first ballot that would settle the whole trouble, but I am conident he will not have the votes necessary to win at that stage, and that he will be forced in at that stage, and that he will be forced in the end to abandon the field. Every Indication favors the presumption that Mr. Morton will profit from this failure on this first ballot of Mr. McKinley, and that the presidential candidate will come from New York. At those critical points in conventions it is always the case that the preferences of delegations from doubtful states are given special consideration. New York gave Cleveland a plurality of 190,000 and Morton a plurality of 190,000. This shows the changeable nature of the vote in the empire state. It will be considered at St. Louis, and the republicans of New York have ro fears regarding the result."

have no fears regarding the result. The First Big Gun for Reed. BOSTON, Mass., March 26.-What is expected to be the first official Thomas B. Reed as a candidate for President of the United States will be fired

with great enthusiasm at the republican

state convention here tomorrow. Preparations for the affair have been practically completed. The delegates to the convention are beginning to arrive and at all the big hotels groups of prominent pol-iticians are in consultation. The utmost enthusiasm prevails, and the principal topic of conversation is Reed and his chances, Senator Henry Cahot Lodge, who is chairman of the committee on resolutions, and Representative McCall, who is to preside, have arrived, and during the day were in consultation with Chairman Lyman and the other members of the committee on resolutions. The chief interest felt among the politicians is in what the platform will say upon the financial question, although it is generally believed that it will declare

unequirocally against any change in the The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock by Chairman Lyman of the state committee. Senator Lodge's name will be presented to the convention as a candi-date for delegate at large by Attorney General Knowlton, and, if he is well enough to attend the conventon, A. W. Beard will perform a like service for Curtis Guild, jr. Eben S. Draper and Murray Crane will be the other nominees for delegates at large,

Kings County Not Against Morton. ALBANY, N.Y., March 26.-Senator Brush of Kings county called on Gov. Morton today and said: "I call to say that the vote of the Kings county delegation in the republican state convention on the Fitchie resolution, fifty-six in number, were cast as a protest against selecting all of the delegates-at-large from New York city and against Greater New York. They were not cast against you. All are for you as a can-didate. I and many of the others will work for you at St. Louis."

# SPANISH CLAIM SUCCESS.

Reports of Recent Encounters With Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA, March 26.-The column of troops commanded by Col. Pavia has been engaged with insurgent cavalry, numbering about 1,000 men, under the leadership of Lacret, at the plantation of San Joquin. The Spanish cavalry charged the enemy, and the latter retreated toward the Gran Cienaga, south of Matanzas, leaving fifteen killed on the field. Among the latter were three officers. The troops also captured a quantity of arms and ammunition and

camp equipments.

The columns of troops commanded by Cols. Sanchez and Echevarria have captured the camps of the insurgents at Chorito and Santa Monica, province of Pinar del Rio, and in so doing are said to have obtained possession of nearly all the supplies of the insurgents in that province, The stores were in charge of Bermudez, and in the engagement between the troops and the insurgents the latter left fifty killed, and retired with many wounded. The troops destroyed the stores, which could not be made available for the use of the army, and as part of the plunder belonged to inhabitants of Pinar del Rio, who had suffered at the hands of Maceo's raiders, a quantity of stolen property will be restored to its owners. It is estimated that the stores captured were worth

\$200,000. The public prosecutor, at the trial of Enrique Aleman, brother of the celebrated bandit, will ask that the death penalty be imposed.

# THE YUKON COUNTRY.

It is Proposed That British Columbia Take the District.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 26 .- Capt. John Irving, a member for Cassair, in the northern pertion of British Columbia, in the provincial legislature, will, Monday, move a resolution which will affect the miners who are going to the Yukon country and may also hasten the solution of the boundary question.

The object of Capt. Irving's resolution is to take this district into British Columbia and govern it from Victoria. Miners would have to conform to British Columbia min-ing laws and take out licenses, and the pro-Athens, Ga., and a graduate of the University of Georgia. He is a lawyer, and acquainted with official life, having served for a time as clerk in the Knoxville, Tenn., pension agency, and also in the pension Sound country now practically controls,

# TWO FINANCIAL PLANKS TEXAS REPUBLICANS

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

The Austin Convention Meets and Takes a Recess.

BROOKLYN'S EXPLANATION